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8 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**
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10 **CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

11 THE GRANTSMANSHIP CENTER, INC.,
12 a California Corporation,

Case No.: CV17-03980-R (AFMx)

13 Plaintiff,

DISCOVERY MATTER

14 vs.

STIPULATED PROTECTIVE ORDER

16 GRANT WRITING USA, INC., *et al.*,

Complaint Filed: May 26, 2017

17 Defendants.

Trial Date: Not Yet Set

19 Having considered the parties' pleadings on file to date, and the parties' jointly
20 submitted Stipulated Protective Order to govern the handling of information and
21 materials produced in the course of discovery or filed with the Court in this action, the
22 Court determines as follows:

23 **1. A. PURPOSES AND LIMITATIONS**

24 Discovery in this action is likely to involve production of confidential,
25 proprietary or private information for which special protection from public disclosure
26 and from use for any purpose other than prosecuting this litigation may be warranted.
27 Accordingly, the parties hereby stipulate to and petition the Court to enter the following
28 Stipulated Protective Order. The parties acknowledge that this Order does not confer

1 blanket protections on all disclosures or responses to discovery and that the protection it
2 affords from public disclosure and use extends only to the limited information or items
3 that are entitled to confidential treatment under the applicable legal principles.
4

5 **B. GOOD CAUSE STATEMENT**

6 This action is likely to involve trade secrets, customer and pricing lists and
7 other valuable research, development, commercial, financial, technical and/or
8 proprietary information for which special protection from public disclosure and from
9 use for any purpose other than prosecution of this action is warranted. Such confidential
10 and proprietary materials and information consist of, among other things, confidential
11 business or financial information, information regarding confidential business practices,
12 or other confidential research, development, or commercial information (including
13 information implicating privacy rights of third parties), information otherwise generally
14 unavailable to the public, or which may be privileged or otherwise protected from
15 disclosure under state or federal statutes, court rules, case decisions, or common law.
16 Accordingly, to expedite the flow of information, to facilitate the prompt resolution of
17 disputes over confidentiality of discovery materials, to adequately protect information
18 the parties are entitled to keep confidential, to ensure that the parties are permitted
19 reasonable necessary uses of such material in preparation for and in the conduct of trial,
20 to address their handling at the end of the litigation, and serve the ends of justice, a
21 protective order for such information is justified in this matter. It is the intent of the
22 parties that information will not be designated as confidential for tactical reasons and
23 that nothing be so designated without a good faith belief that it has been maintained in a
24 confidential, non-public manner, and there is good cause why it should not be part of
the public record of this case.

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2 **C. ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF PROCEDURE FOR FILING**

3 **UNDER SEAL**

4

5 The parties further acknowledge, as set forth in Section 12.3, below, that
6 this Stipulated Protective Order does not entitle them to file confidential information
7 under seal; Local Civil Rule 79-5 sets forth the procedures that must be followed and
8 the standards that will be applied when a party seeks permission from the court to file
9 material under seal.

10 There is a strong presumption that the public has a right of access to
11 judicial proceedings and records in civil cases. In connection with non-dispositive
12 motions, good cause must be shown to support a filing under seal. See Kamakana v.
13 City and County of Honolulu, 447 F.3d 1172, 1176 (9th Cir. 2006), Phillips v. Gen.
14 MotorsCorp., 307 F.3d 1206, 1210-11 (9th Cir. 2002), Makar-Welbon v. Sony
15 Electrics, Inc., 187 F.R.D. 576, 577 (E.D. Wis. 1999) (even stipulated protective orders
16 require good cause showing), and a specific showing of good cause or compelling
17 reasons with proper evidentiary support and legal justification, must be made with
18 respect to Protected Material that a party seeks to file under seal. The parties' mere
19 designation of Disclosure or Discovery Material as CONFIDENTIAL does not—
20 without the submission of competent evidence by declaration, establishing that the
21 material sought to be filed under seal qualifies as confidential, privileged, or otherwise
22 protectable—constitute good cause.

23 Further, if a party requests sealing related to a dispositive motion or trial,
24 then compelling reasons, not only good cause, for the sealing must be shown, and the
25 relief sought shall be narrowly tailored to serve the specific interest to be protected. See
26 Pintos v. Pacific Creditors Ass'n., 605 F.3d 665, 677-79 (9th Cir. 2010). For

27 each item or type of information, document, or thing sought to be filed or
28 introduced under seal in connection with a dispositive motion or trial, the party seeking
protection must articulate compelling reasons, supported by specific facts and legal
justification, for the requested sealing order. Again, competent evidence supporting the

1 application to file documents under seal must be provided by declaration. Any
2 document that is not confidential, privileged, or otherwise protectable in its entirety will
3 not be filed under seal if the confidential portions can be redacted. If documents can be
4 redacted, then a redacted version for public viewing, omitting only the confidential,
5 privileged, or otherwise protectable portions of the document, shall be filed. Any
6 application that seeks to file documents under seal in their entirety should include an
7 explanation of why redaction is not feasible.
8

9 2. DEFINITIONS
10

11 2.1 Action: *Grantsmanship Center, Inc., v. Grant Writing USA, Inc.*, USDC Case No.: CV17-03980-R (AFMx).

12 2.2 Challenging Party: a Party or Non-Party that challenges the
13 designation of information or items under this Order.

14 2.3 “CONFIDENTIAL” Information or Items: information
15 (regardless of how it is generated, stored or maintained) or tangible things that qualify
16 for protection under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 26(c), and as specified above in
17 the Good Cause Statement.

18 2.4 Counsel: Outside Counsel of Record and House Counsel (as
19 well as their support staff).

20 2.5 Designating Party: a Party or Non-Party that designates
21 information or items that it produces in disclosures or in responses to discovery as
22 “CONFIDENTIAL.”

23 2.6 Disclosure or Discovery Material: all items or information,
24 regardless of the medium or manner in which it is generated, stored, or maintained
25 (including, among other things, testimony, transcripts, and tangible things), that are
26 produced or generated in disclosures or responses to discovery in this matter.

1 2.7 Expert: a person with specialized knowledge or experience in
2 a matter pertinent to the litigation who has been retained by a Party or its counsel to
3 serve as an expert witness or as a consultant in this Action.

4 2.8 House Counsel: attorneys who are employees of a party to this
5 Action. House Counsel does not include Outside Counsel of Record or any other
6 outside counsel.

7 2.9 Non-Party: any natural person, partnership, corporation,
8 association or other legal entity not named as a Party to this action.

9 2.10 Outside Counsel of Record: attorneys who are not employees
10 of a party to this Action but are retained to represent or advise a party to this Action and
11 have appeared in this Action on behalf of that party or are affiliated with a law firm that
12 has appeared on behalf of that party, and includes support staff.

13 2.11 Party: any party to this Action, including all of its officers,
14 directors, employees, consultants, retained experts, and Outside Counsel of Record (and
15 their support staffs).

16 2.12 Producing Party: a Party or Non-Party that produces
17 Disclosure or Discovery Material in this Action.

18 2.13 Professional Vendors: persons or entities that provide
19 litigation support services (e.g., photocopying, videotaping, translating, preparing
20 exhibits or demonstrations, and organizing, storing, or retrieving data in any form or
21 medium) and their employees and subcontractors.

22 2.14 Protected Material: any Disclosure or Discovery
23 Material that is designated as “CONFIDENTIAL.”

24 2.15 Receiving Party: a Party that receives Disclosure or
25 Discovery Material from a Producing Party.

1 3. SCOPE

2 The protections conferred by this Stipulation and Order cover not only
3 Protected Material (as defined above), but also (1) any information copied or extracted
4 from Protected Material; (2) all copies, excerpts, summaries, or compilations of
5 Protected Material; and (3) any testimony, conversations, or presentations by Parties or
6 their Counsel that might reveal Protected Material. Any use of Protected Material at
7 trial shall be governed by the orders of the trial judge. This Order does not govern the
8 use of Protected Material at trial.

9 4. DURATION

10 Once a case proceeds to trial, information that was designated as
11 CONFIDENTIAL or maintained pursuant to this protective order used or introduced as
12 an exhibit at trial becomes public and will be presumptively available to all members of
13 the public, including the press, unless compelling reasons supported by specific factual
14 findings to proceed otherwise are made to the trial judge in advance of the trial. See
15 Kamakana, 447 F.3d at 1180-81 (distinguishing “good cause” showing for sealing
16 documents produced in discovery from “compelling reasons” standard when merits-
17 related documents are part of court record). Accordingly, the terms of this protective
18 order do not extend beyond the commencement of the trial.

19 5. DESIGNATING PROTECTED MATERIAL

20 5.1 Exercise of Restraint and Care in Designating Material for
21 Protection. Each Party or Non-Party that designates information or items for protection
22 under this Order must take care to limit any such designation to specific material that
23 qualifies under the appropriate standards. The Designating Party must designate for
24 protection only those parts of material, documents, items or oral or written
25 communications that qualify so that other portions of the material, documents, items or
26 communications for which protection is not warranted are not swept unjustifiably
27 within the ambit of this Order. Mass, indiscriminate or routinized designations are
28 prohibited. Designations that are shown to be clearly unjustified or that have been made

1 for an improper purpose (e.g., to unnecessarily encumber the case development process
2 or to impose unnecessary expenses and burdens on other parties) may expose the
3 Designating Party to sanctions.
4

5 If it comes to a Designating Party's attention that information or items that
6 it designated for protection do not qualify for protection, that Designating Party must
7 promptly notify all other Parties that it is withdrawing the inapplicable designation.
8

9 5.2 Manner and Timing of Designations. Except as otherwise provided in this
10 Order (see, e.g., second paragraph of section 5.2(a) below), or as otherwise stipulated or
11 ordered, Disclosure or Discovery Material that qualifies for protection under this Order
12 must be clearly so designated before the material is disclosed or produced.
13

14 Designation in conformity with this Order requires:

15 (a) for information in documentary form (e.g., paper or electronic
16 documents, but excluding transcripts of depositions or other pretrial or trial
17 proceedings), that the Producing Party affix at a minimum, the legend
18 “CONFIDENTIAL” (hereinafter “CONFIDENTIAL legend”), to each page that
19 contains protected material. If only a portion of the material on a page qualifies for
20 protection, the Producing Party also must clearly identify the protected portion(s) (e.g.,
21 by making appropriate markings in the margins).
22

23 A Party or Non-Party that makes original documents available for
24 inspection need not designate them for protection until after the inspecting Party has
25 indicated which documents it would like copied and produced. During the inspection
26 and before the designation, all of the material made available for inspection shall be
27 deemed “CONFIDENTIAL.” After the inspecting Party has identified the documents it
28 wants copied and produced, the Producing Party must determine which documents, or
portions thereof, qualify for protection under this Order. Then, before producing the
specified documents, the Producing Party must affix the “CONFIDENTIAL legend” to
each page that contains Protected Material. If only a portion of the material on a page

1 qualifies for protection, the Producing Party also must clearly identify the protected
2 portion(s) (e.g., by making appropriate markings in the margins).
3

4 (b) for testimony given in depositions that the Designating Party
5 identifies the Disclosure or Discovery Material on the record, before the close of the
6 deposition all protected testimony.
7

8 (c) for information produced in some form other than documentary
9 and for any other tangible items, that the Producing Party affix in a prominent place on
10 the exterior of the container or containers in which the information is stored the legend
11 “CONFIDENTIAL.” If only a portion or portions of the information warrants
12 protection, the Producing Party, to the extent practicable, shall identify the protected
13 portion(s).
14

15 5.3 Inadvertent Failures to Designate. If timely corrected, an
16 inadvertent failure to designate qualified information or items does not, standing alone,
17 waive the Designating Party’s right to secure protection under this Order for such
18 material. Upon timely correction of a designation, the Receiving Party must make
19 reasonable efforts to assure that the material is treated in accordance with the provisions
20 of this Order.
21

22 6. CHALLENGING CONFIDENTIALITY DESIGNATIONS 23

24 6.1 Timing of Challenges. Any Party or Non-Party may challenge
25 a designation of confidentiality at any time that is consistent with the Court’s
26 Scheduling Order.
27

28 6.2 Meet and Confer. The Challenging Party shall initiate the
dispute resolution process under Local Rule 37-1 et seq.
29

30 6.3 Joint Stipulation. Any challenge submitted to the Court shall
31 be via a joint stipulation pursuant to Local Rule 37-2.
32

33 6.4 The burden of persuasion in any such challenge proceeding
34 shall be on the Designating Party. Frivolous challenges, and those made for an
35 improper purpose (e.g., to harass or impose unnecessary expenses and burdens on other
36

1 parties) may expose the Challenging Party to sanctions. Unless the Designating Party
2 has waived or withdrawn the confidentiality designation, all parties shall continue to
3 afford the material in question the level of protection to which it is entitled under the
4 Producing Party's designation until the Court rules on the challenge.

5 **7. ACCESS TO AND USE OF PROTECTED MATERIAL**

6 **7.1 Basic Principles.** A Receiving Party may use Protected
7 Material that is disclosed or produced by another Party or by a Non-Party in connection
8 with this Action only for prosecuting, defending or attempting to settle this Action.
9 Such Protected Material may be disclosed only to the categories of persons and under
10 the conditions described in this Order. When the Action has been terminated, a
11 Receiving Party must comply with the provisions of section 13 below (FINAL
12 DISPOSITION).

13 Protected Material must be stored and maintained by a Receiving Party at a
14 location and in a secure manner that ensures that access is limited to the persons
15 authorized under this Order.

16 **7.2 Disclosure of “CONFIDENTIAL” Information or Items.**

17 Unless otherwise ordered by the court or permitted in writing by the Designating
18 Party, a Receiving Party may disclose any information or item designated
19 “CONFIDENTIAL” only to:

20 (a) the Receiving Party’s Outside Counsel of Record in this
21 Action, as well as employees of said Outside Counsel of Record to whom it is
22 reasonably necessary to disclose the information for this Action;

23 (b) the officers, directors, and employees (including House
24 Counsel) of the Receiving Party to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for this
25 Action;

26 (c) Experts (as defined in this Order) of the Receiving Party to
27 whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for this Action and who have signed the
28 “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound” (Exhibit A);

- (d) the court and its personnel;
 - (e) court reporters and their staff;
 - (f) professional jury or trial

Professional Vendors to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for this Action and who have signed the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound” (Exhibit A);

(g) the author or recipient of a document containing the information or a custodian or other person who otherwise possessed or knew the information;

(h) during their depositions, witnesses, and attorneys for witnesses, in the Action to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary provided: (1) the deposing party requests that the witness sign the form attached as Exhibit 1 hereto; and (2) they will not be permitted to keep any confidential information unless they sign the "Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound" (Exhibit A), unless otherwise agreed by the Designating Party or ordered by the court. Pages of transcribed deposition testimony or exhibits to depositions that reveal Protected Material may be separately bound by the court reporter and may not be disclosed to anyone except as permitted under this Stipulated Protective Order; and

(i) any mediator or settlement officer, and their supporting personnel, mutually agreed upon by any of the parties engaged in settlement discussions.

8. PROTECTED MATERIAL SUBPOENAED OR ORDERED
PRODUCED IN OTHER LITIGATION

If a Party is served with a subpoena or a court order issued in other litigation

that compels disclosure of any information or items designated in this Action as “CONFIDENTIAL,” that Party must:

(a) promptly notify in writing the Designating Party. Such notification shall include a copy of the subpoena or court order;

(b) promptly notify in writing the party who caused the subpoena or order to issue in the other litigation that some or all of the material covered by the subpoena or order is subject to this Protective Order. Such notification shall include a copy of this Stipulated Protective Order; and

(c) cooperate with respect to all reasonable procedures sought to be pursued by the Designating Party whose Protected Material may be affected.

If the Designating Party timely seeks a protective order, the Party served with the subpoena or court order shall not produce any information designated in this action as “CONFIDENTIAL” before a determination by the court from which the subpoena or order issued, unless the Party has obtained the Designating Party’s permission. The Designating Party shall bear the burden and expense of seeking protection in that court of its confidential material and nothing in these provisions should be construed as authorizing or encouraging a Receiving Party in this Action to disobey a lawful directive from another court.

9. A NON-PARTY'S PROTECTED MATERIAL SOUGHT TO BE
PRODUCED IN THIS LITIGATION

(a) The terms of this Order are applicable to information produced by a Non-Party in this Action and designated as “CONFIDENTIAL.” Such information produced by Non-Parties in connection with this litigation is protected by the remedies and relief provided by this Order. Nothing in these provisions should be construed as prohibiting a Non-Party from seeking additional protections.

(b) In the event that a Party is required, by a valid discovery request, to produce a Non-Party's confidential information in its possession, and the Party is subject to an agreement with the Non-Party not to produce the Non-Party's confidential information, then the Party shall:

(1) promptly notify in writing the Requesting Party and the Non-Party that some or all of the information requested is subject to a confidentiality agreement with a Non-Party;

(2) promptly provide the Non-Party with a copy of the Stipulated Protective Order in this Action, the relevant discovery request(s), and a reasonably specific description of the information requested; and

(3) make the information requested available for inspection by the Non-Party, if requested.

(c) If the Non-Party fails to seek a protective order from this court within 14 days of receiving the notice and accompanying information, the Receiving Party may produce the Non-Party's confidential information responsive to the discovery request. If the Non-Party timely seeks a protective order, the Receiving Party shall not produce any information in its possession or control that is subject to the confidentiality agreement with the Non-Party before a determination by the court. Absent a court order to the contrary, the Non-Party shall bear the burden and expense of seeking protection in this court of its Protected Material.

10. UNAUTHORIZED DISCLOSURE OF PROTECTED MATERIAL

If a Receiving Party learns that, by inadvertence or otherwise, it has disclosed Protected Material to any person or in any circumstance not authorized under this Stipulated Protective Order, the Receiving Party must immediately (a) notify in writing the Designating Party of the unauthorized disclosures, (b) use its best efforts to retrieve all unauthorized copies of the Protected Material, (c) inform the person or

persons to whom unauthorized disclosures were made of all the terms of this Order, and (d) request such person or persons to execute the "Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound" that is attached hereto as Exhibit A.

11. INADVERTENT PRODUCTION OF PRIVILEGED OR
OTHERWISE PROTECTED MATERIAL

When a Producing Party gives notice to Receiving Parties that certain inadvertently produced material is subject to a claim of privilege or other protection, the obligations of the Receiving Parties are those set forth in Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 26(b)(5)(B). This provision is not intended to modify whatever procedure

1 may be established in an e-discovery order that provides for production without prior
2 privilege review. Pursuant to Federal Rule of Evidence 502(d) and (e), insofar as the
3 parties reach an agreement on the effect of disclosure of a communication or
4 information covered by the attorney-client privilege or work product protection, the
5 parties may incorporate their agreement in the stipulated protective order submitted to
6 the court.

7 **12. MISCELLANEOUS**

8 **12.1 Right to Further Relief.** Nothing in this Order abridges the
9 right of any person to seek its modification by the Court in the future.

10 **12.2 Right to Assert Other Objections.** By stipulating to the entry
11 of this Protective Order, no Party waives any right it otherwise would have to object to
12 disclosing or producing any information or item on any ground not addressed in this
13 Stipulated Protective Order. Similarly, no Party waives any right to object on any
14 ground to use in evidence of any of the material covered by this Protective Order.

15 **12.3 Filing Protected Material.** A Party that seeks to file under seal
16 any Protected Material must comply with Local Civil Rule 79-5. Protected
17 Material may only be filed under seal pursuant to a court order authorizing the sealing
18 of the specific Protected Material at issue. If a Party's request to file Protected Material
19 under seal is denied by the court, then the Receiving Party may file the information in
20 the public record unless otherwise instructed by the court.

21 **13. FINAL DISPOSITION**

22 After the final disposition of this Action, as defined in paragraph 4, within
23 60 days of a written request by the Designating Party, each Receiving Party must return
24 all Protected Material to the Producing Party or destroy such material. As used in this
25 subdivision, "all Protected Material" includes all copies, abstracts, compilations,
26 summaries, and any other format reproducing or capturing any of the Protected
27 Material. Whether the Protected Material is returned or destroyed, the Receiving Party
28 must submit a written certification to the Producing Party (and, if not the same person

1 or entity, to the Designating Party) by the 60 day deadline that (1) identifies (by
2 category, where appropriate) all the Protected Material that was returned or destroyed
3 and (2) affirms that the Receiving Party has not retained any copies, abstracts,
4 compilations, summaries or any other format reproducing or capturing any of the
5 Protected Material. Notwithstanding this provision, Counsel are entitled to retain an
6 archival copy of all pleadings, motion papers, trial, deposition, and hearing transcripts,
7 legal memoranda, correspondence, deposition and trial exhibits, expert reports, attorney
8 work product, and consultant and expert work product, even if such materials contain
9 Protected Material. Any such archival copies that contain or constitute Protected
10 Material remain subject to this Protective Order as set forth in

11 **Section 4 (DURATION).**

12 **14. VIOLATION**

13 Any violation of this Order may be punished by appropriate measures
14 including, without limitation, contempt proceedings and/or monetary sanctions.

16 **IT IS SO ORDERED.**

19 Dated: November 27, 2017

20 By:

21 _____
22 Hon. Manuel L. Real
U.S. District Court Judge



EXHIBIT A

ACKNOWLEDGMENT AND AGREEMENT TO BE BOUND

I, [print or type full name], of [print or type full address], declare under penalty of perjury that I have read in its entirety and understand the Stipulated Protective Order that was issued by the United States District Court for the Central District of California on [date] in the case of *Grantsmanship Center, Inc., v. Grant Writing USA, Inc.*, USDC Case No.: CV17-03980-R (AFMx). I agree to comply with and to be bound by all the terms of this Stipulated Protective Order and I understand and acknowledge that failure to so comply could expose me to sanctions and punishment in the nature of contempt. I solemnly promise that I will not disclose in any manner any information or item that is subject to this Stipulated Protective Order to any person or entity except in strict compliance with the provisions of this Order.

14 I further agree to submit to the jurisdiction of the United States District Court for the
15 Central District of California for enforcing the terms of this Stipulated Protective Order,
16 even if such enforcement proceedings occur after termination of this action.

I hereby appoint [print or type full name] of [print or type full address and telephone number] as my California agent for service of process in connection with this action or any proceedings related to enforcement of this Stipulated Protective Order.

22 Date: _____

23 | City and State where sworn and signed: _____

24 Printed name:

25 | Signature: